FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1881.

Amusements To-Day Abboy's Park Theatre-Little Neil and Mar Bijou Opera Rouse—Wet at Last. Booth's Theatre—Adrients. Daly's Theatre—Cinderells of School. Grand Opera House—The Kerry tiow. Mavorly's 1-3th St. Theater-Pun on the Bristol Maveriy's 5th Av. Theatre-Orrette

Baverly's Nible's Garden—The Shaughrate. Madison Square Theatre—Hasti Kirka. Masonic Tempte—Memoira. San Francisco Minutrels—Brandway and Sitted Standard Theatre-Bittee Tarlor. Theatre Comique Miligan's Sliver Weating. Tony Pastur's Thoutes-Rents-Santier Novelty Co. M. Enfor Square 1 heater—Felicia Wallack's Theater—The World Windsor Theater—One Hundred Wires.

Was a Contract Mude with Mahone Contracts are made in various ways, and

one method is just as binding as another. There are many modes of proving contracts. They can be proved by direct and explicit, or by indirect and circumstantial evidence; or the existence of the contract may be inferred from circumstances.

By virtue of well-established doctrines like these, millions of property change hands under judgments obtained in the courts every month in the year. The same general rules of evidence prevail on the trial of indictments for crime. In accordance with these old-fashioned rules, men are sent to penitentiaries and to the gallows in all the States.

MAHONE entered the Senate as an independent Democrat. If, at the outset, he had declared that to punish his opponents of the dominant element of the Virginia Democracy he should vote with the Republicans, but would take nothing from them in return, the country would have understood him, and a certain class of politicians might have felt some respect for him. But when he is seen in the room adjoining that in which the Republican caucus of Senators is sitting, and when the outcome is the nomination of his man RIDDLE-BERGER, a Confederate repudiator, for Sergeant-at-Arms; and when thereafter Ma-HONE votes all the time with the Republicans on every question that arises, the proof of a contract between him and the Repub-

lican leaders in the Senate is irresistible. The heated debates in the Senate seem to Indicate that MAHONE stands ready to challenge and shoot, if he can, any Senator who charges that a contract was made in pursuance of which he has cast in his lot with the Republicans. If he could only contrive to blow out of existence the circumstances which tend to show that such a contract was entered into, it would do more to satisfy honest men than the killing of any number of Senators on the so-called field of honor.

The Exaggerated Stories About Disease

In order to show the necessity for cleaner streets, there is no need of frightening people with stories of a pestilence in the city some of the wildest advocates of a particular street cleaning bill are doing this spring. If the shricks of despair certain of our contemporaries are now uttering are justified by the facts, people who remain in New York stand face to face with death, and all of them should be making preparations against i speedy dissolution.

And this sort of silly and wicked talk is having its effect upon many timid persons. Women are asking their physicians whether they ought not to gather their bables about -there is a very manifest tendency among, he will not brook on attempt to these the *hose who are accustomed to leave the city for the summer to get away this year much earlier than usual. Fidgety people who read the terrible stories in some of the newspapers work themselves into a state of neryous excitement which makes them at least maladies they are told are so rife. Every-

a kind of exercise very favorable to disease. And yet in reality there is nothing in the vital statistics of the season to provoke any such alarm. They do not indicate that there is any pestilence now here or near at hand, and they afford no ground for more than ordinarily gloomy forebodings concerning the coming summer. Since the beginning of winter the disorders have been the same as those to which we are accustomed every year, and no exceptional disease has prevailed, unless it be small-pox. New York has been so free from that odious malady of cases of it in the city attract a degree of attention which they could not once have received. But the small-pox we have had, came from contagion brought here: and if certain portions of our foreign population had not had unreasonable prejudices against vaccination, it would have been promptly driven away. Enough of the unvaccinated, however, remain in the city for the disease to spread to a limited extent. Of course the condition of the streets has had nothing to do with the increase of small-pox as compared with the last five years. The inhabitants of an ideally clean city would be liable to be carried off with it by hundreds and thousands if the disease once entered its gates and found an unvaccinated

population to ravage. We have also had a considerable number of cases of typhus fever, a contagious disease, which was probably brought hither. It broke out in lodging houses frequented by tramps, and had previously made its appearance in Philadelphia and Camden. Typhus fever is not increasing, however, and it has not spread over large neighborhoods. but has been confined to a few dwellings. It is unquestionably the most serious disease with which we now have to deal, and to check its progress all the vigilance of the Health Department will be required.

The alarm which has been raised regarding the early appearance of cholera has had no foundation in fact. Since the beginning of the year, both here and abroad, diseases of the mucous membrane have been unusually rife and exceptionally complicated. Wherever the cold weather has been felt to a marked extent, catarrhal troubles, pneumonia, bronchitis, and the like disorders. have provailed more than in ordinary winters, and their increase has been due to the severity of the weather. Winter diarrhoa has been much commoner than in ordinary years, and cholera morbus has occurred. Sometimes the malady has presented pecullar symptoms, or symptoms which seemed peculiar, and it has been called cholerine without sufficient reason. We have not had a single case of Asiatic cholera in New York since 1873, and then it was imported. It is shameful to frighten people with visions of a cholera pestilence because

cases of severe diarrhopa are discovered. And yet the necessity for getting the city into as cleanly a condition as possible before the summer heat comes is urgent. Under the best circumstances, in our climate, and

summer is usually more than that of the winter by a third. If the proportion is maintained this year, the increase will be over a much greater winter average than ordinarily appears, and the number of deaths during June, July, and August will be excentionally large. There is reason to fear that this heavier mortality will occur, and that the children in the tenement houses will be swent off even more rapidly than is other years, unless every hygienic precaution is taken by the authorities. But of any great and general pestilence unusual to the season,

there is not now the slightest indication. Clean up the city after some plan, by all means; but in order to get the work done, do not try to frighten people with cock-andbull stories about cholera and the plague.

New York was never so crowded as now. There are more people in it to die than in the past, and the necessity for guarding the public health is accordingly more pressing than ever. If we treat the street cleaning question and the other questions of public hygiene promptly and sensibly, the probability is not great that, compared to the actual population, the number of deaths will be many more than in past summers, even if there is any excess.

Mr. Parnell and the Gladstone Land Bill.

It looks as if an understanding had been reached between the Liberal Cabinet and the chief representatives of the Irish party in the House of Commons. This seems manifest from the tone of Mr. PARNELL's speech at the great meeting held in Newcastle on Friday. It is not easy to overrate the effect of such popular demonstrations on English public opinion, or the extent to which they will further the passage of the Land bill on the reassembling of Parliament.

In a matter of such obvious importance it is worth while to mark the steps by which an agreement has been brought about. It was pointed out before the Land bill was introduced, and at a time when that measure was expected to be deferred until after the recess, that unless Mr. Gladstone managed to concillate the Irish leaders he was in danger of falling between two stools. At the Coventry election a Conservative had just been elected to Parliament by the aid of Home Rule votes, and a like result was almost certain to follow in the case of other by-elections. Moreover, an English Land League had been created with the object of consolidating the two million Irishmen living in Great Britain, and a series of monster meetings were advertised to be held during the recess in the great strongholds of English radicalism. Under these circumstances Mr. GLADSTONE-whether acting of his motion or under pressure from his more radical supporters will be known hereafter-is understood to have made overtures to Mr.

PARNELL which were accepted. In fulfilment of his part of the compact the Premier brought in his bill before the recess, Irishmen having too much reason to regard delay as an act of bad faith, since experience had shown that with every week during which a Coercion act was enforced the chances of reform were lessened. In the second place, Mr. GLADSTONE committed which has no existence. Yet that is what himself and his party to the support of a measure which, though imperfect, is unquestionably the most sweeping and decisive that could by any possibility be carried through the House of Lords. That even the assent of the Whig members of the Cabinet was obtained only with great difficulty is evident from the withdrawal of the Duke of ARGYLL, who pronounces the bill destructive of the rights of landlords. In the teeth, however, of resistance on the part of his Whig colleagues, the Premier has forced the Ministry, as a whole, to approve his bill, them and fly the plague-stricken town; and | and he has served notice on the Peers that

It is equally plain, from Mr. PARNELL's

will of the House of Commons

public utterances, that he and most of his soadjutors mean to carry out their part of he contract. He does not give an unqualified sanction to the proposed reforms-he imagine that they are the victims of the | would impair his influence among his own followers by doing so; but the defects to which he has adverted are chicily matters | in England concerning the disp of detail. He thinks the period of fifteen years, for which rents are to be fixed, too resentation of the tenantry in the arbitrating tribunals. But to tie the hands of the landlord for the term mentioned is an immense gain for the tenant, compared with the present state of things; and who can say what new concessions may be obtained from a Liberal Ministry before the fifteen years have passed? As for the county courts, an appeal is provided to a central tribunal which there is reason to anticipate, from late years that any considerable number of the whole tenor of this bill, will be made up of men pledged to fulfil its purpose. Another of Mr. PARNELL's objections bears on a point which we noted when the first traught of the measure reached us, viz., that no provision is made to relieve those tenants whose non-payment of rent may be due to causes over which they have no control, such as a failure of the crops. But who doubts that if a bill like the present, which the Duke of ARGYLL declares will prove fatal to landlords, should become a law, a measure of temporary relief for the sufferers from famine could be pushed through without much difficulty when oceasion called for it?

Regarded as a stroke of policy, a cautious, qualified approval of his bill on the part of the Land League will prove far more helpful to Mr. GLADSTONE in his efforts to overcome the opposition of the landed interest than would an unconditional, enthusiastic acceptance of the measure. As it is, his scheme can be presented as a compromise with the extreme demands of the Irish reformers, and it is the familiar lesson of English history that every step in the way of progressive or remedial legislation has had to wear the aspect of a compromise before it could get the sanction of Parliament. Thus it is essential that Ireland should claim more, in order that Mr. GLADSTONE should be able to give it much. Meanwhile it is admitted by Mr. PARNELL that while the new Land bill does not go far enough, it is good so far as it goes, and means a great change for the better in the relations of Irish tenants to their landlords. This is what he said at Newcastle, and this kind of language repeated in all the great towns of the porth during the recess will do much to enlist the English Radicals, who constitute the backbone of the GLADSTONE party, in steadtast and vehement support of the proposed reforms.

There is no doubt that the obstructionist tactics by which Mr. PARNELL tried to prevent the passage of the Forster Coercion bill tended for a time to allenate the English Radicals, who are Ireland's best friends. It is hard to see, however, how an Irish leader who remembered that pledges of remedial legislation had invariably been broken when coercion had first been brought to bear, could reconcile the neglect of any weapon at his command with his duty to the Irish people. He that as it may, the old relations of amity and cooperation between the Home Rulers and the English with our densely crowded population, the Radicals appear to be restored, and it death rate is sure to be high from May until | seems to be admitted on all hands that Mr.

October. The weekly mortality during the PARNELL has given token of genuine statesmanship by the attitude he has taken toward the GLADSTONE project of reform.

Let Young Men Consider.

Mr. FREDERIC D. GRANT has sent in his resignation as an officer of the army in order to go into the business of railroading. We wish him success in it, and in all legitimate undertakings.

We are sorry to say that the military career of this young gentleman has not been such as every sincere friend must have desired for him. He is the son of Gen. U. S. GRANT, and he obtained his commission as a Second Lieutenant when his father was President.

It should be the pride of every young officer to seek promotion by his own abilities and services; and in the case of Mr. GRANT this duty was doubly imperative both from the military eminence of his father and from the fact that it was in the young man's power to obtain exceptional privileges and advantages by asking his father to procure them. Mr. Grant elected to take the latter course. Instead of going to work like a man, and seeking the most laborious, exposed, and difficult situation that the army could offer him, he hid himself from toll and danger in the staff of Gen. SHERIDAN, where, while he had done nothing to deserve it, he enjoyed the pay and rank of a Lieu-

tenant-Colonel. This low and lazy abandonment of every noble opportunity on the part of the son, and this unworthy favoritism on the part of the father, have received from the beginning the quiet condemnation of all judicious people; and we congratulate young Mr. GRANT on having finally withdrawn from a false position into which he ought never to have allowed himself to be drawn.

We recall these facts not because we are willing to say words that may be unpleasant to Gen. GRANT or to his son, but to impress upon the young men of the country the lesson that manly distinction must be gained by the man himself. Honors must be earned, and not got by favor; or they will take their own vengeance upon the one who thinks to enjoy what he has never deserved.

It is hard to identify in one's thoughts the placid and beautiful BURNSIDE of the fashion plates with the red-faced graybeard who pranced about in the Senate on Wednesday, thumped his desk, stuttered with rage, gave an associate the lie, and otherwise made such a spectacle of himself as to set his fellow Senators roaring with laughter.

BURNSIDE was at one time a military man and might have taken cities—Richmond, for instance—if fortune had been propitious. His sword is now sheathed, probably forever. But BURNSIDE may win victories yet, if he chooses Ask SOLOMON if the ruling of one's own spirit (temper) is not a greater thing than the taking

The next time Dawes undertakes a tale of Southern outrage he should at least lay the scene in the right State.

Is there any member of the Senate at Albany who really believes all the jails, asylums, and poorhouses of New York to be such model institutions, conducted with such consummate intelligence and tender humanity that no cheeks upon their managers are needed other than those now in operation?

New York can afford to put off her World's Pair for a few years. But she cannot afford to do shabbily what should be done, if done at all, with a thoroughness and magnificence beyond anything ever heretofore attempted or conceived on either side of the water.

Next month the new prohibitory liquor law of Kansas goes into force. The Rev. Dr. BEATTY of Lawrence, it is reported, has been warned that, if he persists in using fermented no-in administering the Euchariet, as he has declared from the pulpit he is going to do, his arrest will immediately follow. If this threat is carried into effect we shall have the queer sight a Christian clorgyman on trial in a secular court for obeying the law of his Church in a point in which this law is based, as he believes, upon a plain and imperative precept of Jesus.

An interesting inquiry has been set on foot astronomical instruments of Thomas Dick, whose descriptions of celestial scenery have short, and he dwells on the inadequate rep- | served to turn the attention of thousands of readers to the wonders and beauties of the starry heavens. Dr. Dick died in 1857 at his home in Scotland. No one who has read his house can fail to feel a lively interest in the search for the instruments that it contained. His descriptions of the construction of a telescope are as attractive to the youthful mind as the story of Robinson Chuson's boat-building. He gathered together many curious specimens of the optician's art, but of all this collection the whereabouts of only one small instrument has

been traced. This recalls the recent discovery in Texas of a fine set of astronomical and physical instru-ments that belonged to the Rev. Mr. STANLEY. an English clargyman who died in Houston in 1863. A valuable telescope was found, dismounted and almost in ruins, and the other instruments were scattered about. No onescemed to know or care anything about them, Although their owner must have been able to use them to advantage in that fine climate, no record, it seems, was found of his observations.

La Lt Not So !

From the Notion. An instructive suit was tried and dismissed this city last work, in which Judge Gillert M. Speir of the Superior Court was defendant. It appeared that the called "Citizetis Section Association" had in Soven-er, 1873, "elabored" a ficket bearing among others he name of Judge Speir, and had gone to great expense hirrog rooms, collecting names of voters, printing and stributing ballots and circulars, and so forth, and had essed the candidates proportionately, purting down he Judge for \$2,000. The association alleged that he ensed quite satisfied with this little bill and promised par it, but princently waited until after the election, hen be ignored the debt and has continued to do so ever since. On the trial, Indice Spile denied having promised to pay anything for the assistance rendered, and through his counsel out short the case by moving its tiemissai on the ground that some of the expenses in surred by the ass ciation were illegal under the statut prohibiting the use at money to influence elections except in certain specified ways. The court held that the plaintiffs had failed to show the contrary, and granted e motion, though with some hesitation and with an ir timation that a new bial inguit be had. Viewed in any light the incident is a forcible commentary on the system it an elective judiciary. Assessments on a Judge for the working of the octtical machinery which purs him upon the benedi, are damper use and degrading it net corrupt-ing. First they should be lessed by a "reform associa tion" shows the value of names as an index of principles

A Perseented Emigrant.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-SITE I arrived this country six weeks ago and called on my brother, who is married, to this city. He met me with a scowi, and asked what brought me to this country at such a ritual criss in the bestery of my eative hard. He would not accept any explanation, but seized hold of me and put me out on the street. I called on some cousins, and hey treated me in the same way, returned to talk to o

THE COMPOSITE CABINET.

WASHINGTON, April 21 .- The present Cabinet cannot stand long, because it has no ele-ments of cohesion, and is unequal to its responsibility. The original programme was broken up, and but two of that cast, Blaine and Lincoln, are members of the Administration. The other five were picked up, like the guests at the marriage feast in holy writ, from the highways and byways at Washington, after the President reached the Capitol with "everything

settled in his mind." Windom, MacVeagh, James, Kirkwood, and Hunt grew out of the perpiexities of the situa-tion caused in part by the refusal of Allison to go into the Treasury, after having accepted it on the 3d of March, and by the enforced declination of the Navy by Morton at the instance

of the New York delegation. Jealousies and little rivalries in Indiana shut that State out of the Cabinet, for if they had consented to take Judge Gresham when he was offered to the members of Courress on the 4th of March, the Treasury or the Interior would now be in his hands. They wanted some smooth nose of wax, and lost their chance,

These refusals brought in Windom, James, Hunt, and Kirkwood. MacVough came in by accident. President Hinsdale of Hiram College, who was a very willing witness, with a remarkable memory, for Garffeld, in regard to the Credit Mobilier jobbery, states that the Cabinet was made up before the President left Mentor, and he recites the names as given to him there. His memory has taken a new frenk, or he is gifted with a fertile imagination. Mr. Hinsdale is entirely too "unanimous" for Garfield, to be accepted as authority about matters

of which he is wholly ignorant, There are family jars not easy to be reconciled. Windom became Secretary of the Treasury, against Blaine's decided opposition, which was only abandoned when Allison's courage cozed out at the fingers' ends, and he recalled an acceptance within six or eight hours after it

had been given in person to the President. James is charged to Conkling's account, although the Sepator did not recommend him. and was not consulted about his appointment, nor would be have advised it had be been asked. After being lifted into the Post Office Department, James gushed out in a serenade speech for Conkling, as if he was wearing a master's collar and delighted in it. This gush was, of course, very acceptable to his employers at the White House, and at the Department of State.

The venerable Mr. Kirkwood might have run corner of the Interior Department in the last century among his indulgent contemporaries; but he is out of place in this generation, and hardly finds time to read his daily letters. He made a noble effort to divide one hundred and twenty clerkships between Ohio, Iowa, and a few other neglected States. And after the appointments were made out, he discovered that they must first be examined by statute conditions

There is a strong susplcton that Reformer MacVeagh has gone over, body and breeches, to Brother-in-law Cameron and Ringmaster Conkling, in a secret treaty of offensive and defensive alliance, the first article of which requires the head of William E. Chandler to be delivered on a salver at the Department of Justice.

William Hunt, recently jolly Judge in the Court of Claims, is not troubled with any constituency behind him, nor any future before him. He served as a sort of left bower to Kellogg in Louisiana, and commenced building up the navy by hustling out two legacies of Ancient Mariner Thompson, in the shape of patriotic sons, who were anxious to serve their country-

for a good salary. Robert Lincoln is a mild third termer, who is trying hard to learn the rudiments in the art of | me and C government, and has not yet found out exactly where he stands, as between Blaine and Conkling, who make up the whole politics of this Administration. His father-in-law, Harian, who ran the Interior Department into the ground, and left behind him there and in the Senate odors that all disinfectants have failed to oversome, can tell him more than it is desirable any

young man should know. No wonder Blaine gets violent attacks of the gout, and of other bedeviling troubles, when he sits down at the Executive table with these delightful and harmonious companions, whom the law of courtesy requires him to call colleagues. He must be charmed with Kirkwood's antiquarian researches, with James's reforms of the civil service, with MacVeach's enlogies of Chandler, with Windom's imitations of John Sherman, with Hunt's reconstruction of the

navy, and with Bob Lincoln's military graces. They all fit in as nicely as if they had been grooved and tongued by an expert cabinet joinr. Every mother's son of them is for himself first, last, and all the time, and they go their own way with a seemingly heartless ence to the cares that have cost Garfield twentyour pounds of Ohio flesh since the 4th of March. and have made Blaine wish himself back in the Senate long pole in hand to stir up Ben account of the observatory on the roof of his | Hill. The President is laying in a stock of Dutch courage for a coming crisis. It takes time for him to get his nervos in order, but he is training them daily.

Why a Canadian Came to New York. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Noticing a

'anadian's criticism of your remarks about discontent in 'anada being attributable to Government oppression, will just relate my own experience. My story is true nevery particular, and the case is well known in St John and the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova

tenders for the construction of the public buildings of St John to replace those destroyed by the great fire of 1877. dring in the iron work business, I tendered for and re-reived a contract to do \$24,000 worth of work on the new Post Office. In September, 1878, the general elections were held. With the majority of the people in New Brumswick, I favored the Liberal party of Canada, headed by Alex Mackenzie, as against the Tory, or Conservative, party, led by Sr John A Macdonald. Though we arried New Bronswick, the Tories carried the rest of number is intro-majority. Mr. Nackenzie and his Gov gramment Segmed. Sr. John A. Macionant took office. In New Julier, 1878, I ordered \$12.0 G worth of trop

About Nome Detectives.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire The detive system grew into general use with the war of the beilion. The men employed in it were originally more r less associated with criminals. To continue and in rease their business, every effort is used by some of cross their business, every effort is used by some of them to shire capitalists and arouse susticionamong business men of all classes. Many housest and faith-ful employees have been injured for his both in char-se or and acome by the lake a rearboar imports of the so-called producations. In history intended strictly housest, atthou, and capable, men have been reduced on the par role of circularged from or reliased employment because they had been reported as using when there at history at atter sustains a bourts when many a hypocrite, under cover of a moral of recovered as profession and repuof after business boars when many a hyperrit-tion has had good and increases employment audit to terminity offered to decamp with the simpley-norm.

Imprisoning the Innocent. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: Mr. Allen says that it nearly proved his death to be locked up at might in a cell injustly accused, that he should previously have regarded with suscicion any one who had viously have regarded with singlificing one who had represented blonself as having been in that plight, but that breather he will be more charitable. Each year business of hearts are kroken and useful lives destroyed through also impressment and us just accounting, which are generally the acts of men wholly visit of bottom of housesty. There is no recourse save a civil sulfor damages, which a poor min cannot afford to bring and it is done, the indigment be obtains proves wortheast Punish crime promptly and severely, but it is cruci and revolting to disgrace and run the emittes.

One whose large is Backer.

Look to Your Drains. Do not lease or buy or live in a house without an ex-smination of its sanitary condition by an expert. C. F. Wingate, Sanitary Engineer, 79 4th av .- Adv.

GARFIELD AND BLAINE AT BAY.

WASHINGTON, April 20,-The investigation Instituted by Postmaster-General James into the star mail service in the Southwest had to end with the dismissal of Brady. The early retirement of that enterprising gentleman was long since determined on by Garfield and all hands, and the applicants for his place swarmed hitherward. But Brady built up a fire in the rear-that is, he bought a newspaper here, and with money and shrewdness organized pow-erful machinery, either for defence or offence, as Garfield might prefer. Garfield was brought to a balt. Some men don't like to encounter a fight, and Garfield, with all his brave words, is one of them. James wanted to get rid of Brady, and repeatedly urged his removal on Garffeld. Failing in this. James set about bombarding Brady out of office-in other words, he prepared to show a state of facts that would compel Garfield to bounce Brady. James's bombardment was equally directed toward the White House. Nor is this the only instance of the kind. Repeatedly has the Postmaster-General recommended what he knew to be necessary to the public service. Garfield has hesitated, and finally done the reverse of what was recommended. One day James sent to the President the name of a person for the office of Postmaster in a certain city, and his name was sent to the Senate. Early the following day the friends of another waited on the President. demanded the withdrawai of Mr. James's appointee and the substitution of their favorite, against whom James, after a full examination, had decided. Garffeld came down. The first name was withdrawn, and the other sent in. James got red in the face, but swallowed the affront, remarking only, "If the President can stand it, I can; but this branch of the public service will not be what I meant to make it, or what Gen. Garfield has professed to desire it should be." So James, in the Brady matter, has been hedging Garfield about with difficulties that finally compelled him to make the peaded change. Not that Garfield was not perfectly familiar with Brady's corruption, but he has not the courage to do his duty.

Don Cameron spoke another piece in the Sen-

ate yesterday. Whatever else you may say of this gentleman, he is not a fool. His speeches, always read, and that, too, at a disadvantage to himself, have a meaning. He will probably never have the credit of the thimse he does for his party. His piece of yesterday, like the one he so feebly read in the Senate ten days ago, was a keynote. This one is a step ahead of the other; it is the cry of "ostracism" in the South. Now, Cameron is about the last person on earth to care a stiver for what happens to another; but he knows what will be an effective cry to raise in a contest. This time it is the cry of ostracism and persecution; next time the bloody shirt, without a rag torn or a seam ripped, will be displayed. There is tact in the operation, the tact of his lather, who, let me say, is yet alert. Don saw that the material was being worn, and that the debate, so balled, was liable to become humdrum. So he injects something fresh and lively. He parades the "armiess sleeves," the poor widows and orbhans." The crippled soldiers, and a host of things of the "bloody war," whereby the heart of every loyal man, he thinks, will be freedapital whereon to keep up this contest with Garfield. But in truth it is Biaine, not Garfield, with whom Don Cameron has his quarrel. He could get along with Garlield, whom he saved from knominious deleat by raising that has hundred thousand dollars that carried Indiana in October. But with Biaine there is an irreconcilable difference. Going back to 1876, Blaine went into Fennsylvania, where as a born son he has some natural rights, and disputed with Don for the delegates. Sticking to Hartranft to nominate him in 1876. In 1880 Blaine tried again to divide Pennsylvania, and he did it to the extent of taking delegates enough to bent Grant at Chicago. Now comes the rubber between the two. That's what Cameron and Biaine are playing now. "It Blaine will fire will enough; but if he is fool enough to antagonize me and my friends he will have to pay for it, said Cameron last spring. And so it has t ate yesterday. Whatever else you may say of this gentleman, he is not a fool. His speeches. has lost. Butthe injection of the Maine Senator into the Garfield Administration at once antagonized the most expert conspirator of them all. Don Cameron. It was but a continuation of former fights. The country has not really understood it, but so the fact is. Don Cameron is smart, but he lacks a thousand things. The Pennsylvania Senator possesses a will that dwarfs other Senators of greater repute on the floor of the Senate. His rule is to fight a battle through to the end, and he is fertile of expedients. A young man, he is yet the son of his father, than whom there have been few who have inserted a longer finger into party management during the last thirty years. Aspiring to the Presidency himself, and failing, he has, nevertheless, made Presidents; and Don has not been an inapt scholar. To him, as a boy, the Senate has been a playground. As a learner of tactics no man has had better training. And he is snowing it now. His little speeches, so poorly read, are the programmes of his party. That of yesterday will serve as such for the next ten days or longer. And Baine is bound to be under in this contest. Senator Blair of New Hampshire, William E. Chandier's man in broaching the idea of a called season of Congress, in the Senate yesterday, was only the mouthprises of the White House. The truth is, in that quarter the dead-lock is irksome. Blaine through Chandier on the dead-lock is irksome. Blaine through Chandier on the content of the White House. was only the mourhpees of the lead-ie. The truth is, in that quarter the dead-is irksome. Blaine, through Chandler, put Blair's head to throw out the idea of a blair's head to throw out the idea of a it in Bhair's head to throw out the idea of a called session in the interest of "the wool growers." He might as well have said the rag pickers. This thought of an extra session is what the White House is contemplating as the winning card wherewith to beat Corking. But Blair's speech was a latiure, It had neither sense nor skill. In the hands of an expert it might have been otherwise.

The recent article in the Cincinnali Commercial, advising the scalping knife and tomahawk tolicy by Garfield toward conking, was also derived from the White House, or rather from the Department of State. It failed wholly of its object. It was fudierous, Garfield with a scalping knife and tomahawk after Lori Roscoe! Haistead and Bhair have fired in the air. Everyday Garfield and Biair have fired in the air. Everyday Garfield and Biair have fired in the air. Everyday Garfield and Biair have fired in the air.

Garfield and Blaine are more and more at bay

ANSWERING MR. FRYE.

Southern Senators Defending their Section-

WASHINGTON, April 21 .- Mr. Coke was the first Southern Senator to reply to the bitter speech of Mr. Frye at to-day's session. He spoke earnestly in defence of the Southern people. They were, he said, of the same race as the people of the North: a race which had never been dominated by an inferior race and never could be. That race meant to govern in the South; and forty or forty thousand entering wedges, such as was supposed to have been inserted in Virginia, would not deviate it from its course or change the result. He asserted its course or change the result. He assected that this fight was made by the Republican party not for a free vote and a fair count, but to obtain political power. As long as by aburgation, by domunication, by shander, and by abuse the Republican party kept the South under the impression that carpet-bag (lovernments would be spain piaced over it it would be solid and

impression that carpet-bag Governments would be apain piaced over it it would be solid and could not be broken. It could be broken only by kindness and statesmanshing.

A motion by Don Cameron to adjourn to Monday led to sparring between Cameron and Dawes, which the Democrats tried to arge on. Mr. Dawes carried his point, and the slobate was continued. Mr. Call took the floor in defence of Florida. Wade Hampton made a snort speech in behalf of South Carolina. Mr. Jonas read a telegram from Louisiana to show that Heath, the man whose case Mr. Dawes eited in a recent appear to the reinforce outrages in the South.

a recent speech charging outrages in the South, was not worthy of credence.

A long discussion then ensued that was participated in by Messrs. Dawes. Morgan, Call, and Hampton. Mr. Saulsbury at one time endeavored to ask Mr. Dawes a question, but was somewhat curtly refused the floor by that gentleman.

eman.
When the debate had closed Mr. Saulsbury
When the debate had closed Mr. Saulsbury When the debate had closed Mr. Saulsbury took the floor, and said the Senator from Massachusetts had rebuked him in language unbecoming a gentleman and a Senator. As he understood that Senator, he did not comprehend the courtesy of one gentleman to another. He Mr. Saulsbury had risen to correct a missass into which the Senator had fallen but after the impertinent and discourtoous reply which he had received, he would not hereafter interfere with the Senator's speeches.

Mr. Dawes neknowiedged that he had made a very curt reply. In the heat of debate he had made a remark which he now regretted, He very currecally. In the heat of debate he had made a remark which he now regretted, He asked the Senator's pardon and the pardon of Senate, before Mr. Saulsbury could take the floor in

Mr. Dougherty's Principles. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A commu-

Rication appeared on Monday reflecting on my green back principles, and saying that I was a Democratical that party in 1826, move to principle in the Resulting native The leaders of the two aparties (as the object of the interest parties (as the object of the interest parties (as the object of the interest parties (as the object of the interest of THOMAS DOCUMENT, 22 Ridge street.

Borrowing Trouble.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is im. To THE LINTUR OF ARE SECURED IN CONTROL AND SOUTH LEAD OF WHEN THE NEW HISTORY OF A SECURED AND A SECURED AND AND A SECURED ASSECT ASSECT ASSECT ASSECT ASSECT ASECURED ASSECT ASSECT ASSECT ASSECT ASSECT ASSECT ASSECT ASSECT AS

THE PATENT TIE SACK FASTENER.

The Poor Inventor, his Pariners, the Trans-WASHINGTON, April 18 .- Certain Post Office officials are again at fever heat over the threatened exposure of another questionable transaction in that department. It seems almost impossible to investigate a single act of the Haves regime without coming across something that will not bear the light of day. This latest irregularity is in the contract for tie sack fasteners, and involves men of prominence outside the department. Indeed, the contractor is George A. Sheridan, Register of Deeds for this District, an office said to be worth at least ten thousand a year, and one of the nice plums in the gift of the Administration. It is understood that Sheridan expected to retain his posi-

tion in return for services rendered in the last campaign, but this seems doubtful. Since the introduction of the rallway mall system it has become apparent that a more expeditious method is required for fastening the canvas tie sacks, in which papers like THE SUN are packed for circulation, than the old method of being and tving by hand. One Fayman, local agent of the department in this city, invented an admirable fastener, safe, simple, and secure. He made by hand a number of them and placed them on canvas sacks used in the service for trial. About this time, June, 1879. the department advertised for proposals for wooden tage and the other paraphernalia required in the handling of the mail. Faymen entered a proposal to furnish his fastener to the Government for eight cents apiece,

Key, who was then Postmaster-General in name, appointed a Commission, to examine the bids and the devices offered. On this Commis-

name, appointed a Commission to examine the bids and the devices offered. On this Commission was a man named Jameson, and Shater, Superintendent of Kaliway Adjustments, and Johnson of the Mail Equipment Division. Jameson bears the titular office of Assistant General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, a position positively prohibited by statute, which says that "the Postmaster-General may appoint one agent only to superintend the postal railway mail service." This is ovaided by appointing Jameson a special agent. He is then permitted to draw on an average about sixty dollars a month from the mail transportation fund for travelling expenses, an offence against law, conversion of public funds being thereby committed.

This Commission examined Fayman's patent and bid, and recommended its rejection. In the mean time, however, the inventor, a man of small means, inde admitted as equal partners in the patent right two men in the department, one named Langley, who was supposed to be near the powers that be, and another named James. The men on the road had tried the patent and pronounced it the best thing offered, and the division superintendents of the mail service endorsed it; yet this Commission rejected it. During one year this trie endeavored to get the thing adopted by the department and failed. James ther, suggested that George A. Sheridan be called in. This was done upon the responsibility of Langley and himself. Fayman nato being known in the business. The two men transferred the patent to Sheridan.

In July, 1880, the bids for a tie sack fastener were submitted to the identical Commission which had rejected the Fayman fastener, which had now been selected as the best, the contract reference the patent. As air-andy stated, Fayman's original bid was eight cents.

the department with the Fayman fastener, which had now been selected as the best, the contract price being twenty-six cents. As aiready stated, Fayman's original bid was eight cents.
As soon as the contract was fixed up the department gave discridan an order for 300,000 fasteners, this first installment costing the United States over \$40,000 in excess of Fayman's bid and putting in Sheridan's pocket over \$20,000. Here the trouble began, Sheridan refusing to divide with his partners, Langley and James. They importuned and then threatened, but all they could get out of the office-holding contractor was \$600. They went to Fayman and offered him, the inventor, one-third, \$200, but only upon the condition that he would sign a paper conveying to Sheridan his entire interest in the patent aforesaid, now a bonanza through the sudder reversal of a former decision by a Post Office Commission. This Fayman refused to do.

Meanwhile Langley, who had been chief head clerk in the railway mail service, was officially bounced, and as he desired to go West, a call was made on Sheridan to furnish the money, in response, that gentleman offered a plea in abatement in the nature of mysterious intimations as to the extraordinary expenses involved in working a rejected patent to a successful finality.

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in working a rejected patch.

finally,

Elicht here the status of this compact should

Elicht here the status of this compact should be a Right here the status of this compact should be given. The original parties had no idea of the value of the patent, and Favman would have considered himself amply rewarded with \$5,000 or \$6,000 indiced, the price Sheridan was to pay was only \$3,000. It is noteworthy that Sheridan played the sharp game of refusing to give Langiey any paper in writing after the transfer of the patent to him was recorded. Even the promise to pay the \$3,000 was only a verbal contract. From the above it would seem that the inventor himself was the party left in the lurch.

After Sheridan received the contract, he transferyed it is understool that they also give him five cents on each fastener, or, in other words, manufacture them for fourteen cents. This firm went to work, and delivered the fasteners in accordance with the contract to the department. arm went to work, and delivered the fasteners in accordance with the contract to the department. But somebody got scared, and for nearly six months the fasteners have laid in the basement of the basement.

of the hudding, under the charge of one of the Commission who first rejected and then adopted them. Not one has ever been placed on a bag, but they are hid away in the cellar, waiting. Now as to the alleged correction in this tran action, outside of the apparent swindle on t face of the record, as evidenced by the work this Commission and the subsequent exor-tant contract awarded to Sheridan. This, this contract awarded to Sheridan. This is tant contract awarded to Sheridan. This is course, is only hearsay with your correspond-ent, but is given in the words of some of these parties themselves. It seems that one of these gentlemen called on Sheridan for a settlement, and, after the fashion of Oakes Amee, by CSneri-dan) produced a memorantum book, from the refreshed his memory. The first

15. But Sheridan refused to put anything in writing. After all expenses paid out of the \$30,000 secured by Sheridan, it was suggested that at least \$20,000 remained; but no argument could produce the eash, and the parties now threaten vengeance dire upon the heads of the unlucay individuals to be caught in the trap.

The patent is a valuable one for the mail service, and the Commission that rejected it know it perfectly well; but the inventor was not only a subordinate atraid to say that his soul was his own, out he was also unskilled in the peculiar indies becessary to secure success in the Post Office Department under Hayes's management. During this week, however, proceedings at me. During this week, however, proceedings at law will be instituted in his behalf to cast aside the transfers fraudulently obtained from him, and to throw overboard the corrupt gang which has transfers fraudulantly obtained from him, and to throw overboard the cerrupt gang which has used his inventive genius and then attempted to do him out of every dollar obtained by a contract from the Post Office Department. Indeed, it is said that in view of the proposed judicial proceedings efforts are making to secure additional payments on the contract before the Court issues an injunction, and, unless stopped by the Postmaster-tieneral, such payments will be authorized and made to Sheridan before his grasp on the patent right is loosened by a judgment.

Miss Bernhardt Fupresses an Opinion. From the Philial phis Times.

Then your Sunday, too; how wretched and "Then your Sundry, too; how wretched and links: You asked he a mounting or 1 g, to charge the following the property of the control of the second of the sec

The Two Countries. From the Harrised Post.

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SUNBEAMS.

John T. Raymond's mother-in-law, Ross

The present Czar is the first since Peter

he Great who has not married a German wit The number of telegrams sent in Italy a treet was 26 NTL 579, being distre, 824 more than -The Austrian Crown Prince, heedless of the proverbial ill luck of marriage in May, will be man

Moscow has now more than four huncharches and chapels, and yet worked people as

-Admiral Glyn, to whom Miss Neilson

eft her fortune, proposes to devote \$15,000 to charme connected with the histrionic profession. -It is said that the Avenue d'Eylau, in

Paris, is henceforth to be called, after the illustrious poet who lives that, the Avenue of Victor Huco. - Bodies at the Paris Morgue will in future be exhibited clothed to present as near as possible, me appearance of the deceased person while living.

-The French Chambers have voted \$1.

200 000 to indemnify those who suffered by the companie

of Napoleon III. in 1851. It is computed that in all it -Notwithstanding the inducement offered of the furnace free of all charge whenever she may need it. Miss Cary persistently refused to sing in aid of the ands of the Pittsburgh Cremation Society.

-The Australian colonies have estabnshed an intercolonial Court of Appeal. The Governor of each is to appoint a Julie to be a member of the court which is to consist of three as a quorum. The court is to sit in each colony where there are appeal cases once a year. New Zealand, being remote, has not joined.

-Handsome actors receive many sentinental letters from women. Sometimes they reverse the isage, and write to handsome women. C. Nilson Charle did so, in Philadelphia, and got soundly thrashed by the insulted woman's husband. Another case of theatrica hiows was at St Louis, where Fannie Louise Bucking hain, a Mosepper, assaulted an actor in the street. -The audience at a St. Louis spiritual cance expressed dissatisfaction with the manifestations

and the medium rashly said that those who wished to re

tire could get their money back. There was an imme

diate rush by about five hundred persons, and being un-able to recover their fifty cents a piece, they mobbed the ticket seller, who might have been killed if the police had not protected him. -Gounod intended in his new opera, "The Tribute of Zamora," to take his farewell of the lyric stage. But as he never tasted before in a more delight ful manner the fruits of celebrity, he may, perhaps, change his mind. He has been paid \$20,000 by his publisher for the score; the journals have lauded and be praised him, and he led the orchestra on the nigh

of the first representation under exceptionally granty ing conditi -The Rev. O. M. Cousens said in a sermon at Portland. Me., that every member of his concregation was a "cider guzzler," and is to be tried for it by his Conterence. A revivalist gave almost as much offence a Fairfield, town. He said it was frivolous for women to wear feathers in their bats, whereupon two girls left the house with feathers flying. The preacher called atte them: "This is God's granary; there goes the chaff

thank God the wheat remains -There have been noticeable lately about the Land League leader all the marks that Rosalind tells us betray a man in love. Everything about him demonstrates a careless desolation. His once fresh to miliar morning sait of brown tweed is assuming a sere and yellow look, and a great change has cone upon him since he first entered the House of Commons, when he kept two hurses in town, and was seen every evening it the Row," the giass of fashion and the mould of form."
-The Swiss are feeling uneasy about the

doings of Socialists and Nifitings within the borders of the republic. Even the most liberal and radical journals say that in making such free use of Swiss soil as to arouse the resentment of foreign powers against the country, and to endanger its peace and safety, these political refugees have been abusing the right of asylom, and have been guilty of ingratitude. One liberal journal of Basis calls upon the Federal Council to prohibit the Socialist from holding their international congress in Zurich.

—Philip Wenzel of Steinbach, Germany,

has been sentenced to death for murdering his betrothed. Philip could not hope to marry the girl for several years because he had to complete his term of military service first, and when she determined to remove with friends t another city, the fear of being her and the forebodings of jealousy caused him to take her into the garden behind her house and shoot at her until she was dead. Many young German has probably felt like doing as Philip Wenzel has done Military service has always been a great burden in Germany. It has often blighted the prospects of a life, and has destroyed the happiness many a house.

-In addition to never, as the lists of the Marring Post will show, acknowledging any of his own blood or kindred in social life, Lord Reaconsfield never was known to extend a hand of kindness or encourage ment to any rising or struggling literary man, though be has been sometimes applied to in moments of sore need Any act of apparent kindness, and even such were few was calculated. In social life it was his intense delight to surround himself on the occasions of his rare gather ings with a host of Dukes and Earls. The nicest wome of England (and they are the truest judges in such maters, even those who politically favored him, promounced

him in private a thorough snot -It is stated at St. Petersburg that serious disagreements have arried between the new Em-peror and his uncles, the firand Dukes Nicholas and Constantine. The former was openly accused by the Emperor in a family council the other day of having given an example of corruption to the official by his dealings with contractors in the late Turasch war; and the latter is generally believed to have been huself closely connected with the Nihilists. The Emprise is said to have reconciled the Carr and the Grand Date

abroad or in some distant province of Russia. a Betwin, overship for the soft lat dissemination of soft tary knowledge. It seems in reality to be somewhatds voted to the advertisement of summer resorts. The following illustrative passages are from a physician's report concerning one place. " At high tide there is all average depth of water ranging between three and four feet only, for at this point the white, sandy bettem dopes so gradually that all danger to ladies and children it avoided. These who are in pursuit of hea th cannot find a more delightful climate. Visitors can really rest a house for the season or a whole year, or if preferred,

board in some private family at a moderate price." ...The absence of international copyright ontinues to cause controver has in the theatries business. The songs and music of "Bullee Taylor" have been published here, and therefore any company can use the piece by supplying new words for the spoken passars. The agents of the English authors, however, we to stop the piracy. Another case is that of Stracoff." A dramatization of Jules Versu's novel has made a bit in Paricand London, and is to be brought out sumptuously in this country next tall. The purchaser of the American right can protect that particularly risks. program at his not them published but he carnot hinler

-Since 1827 half a century we may call it -ten of England's Prime Mansters have died to 120 Canning Lord Ripon for a few months, the lack of will lington, Earl Grey, Lord Melhourne, air Robert Peel, Earl Bussell, Lord Derty, Lord Paleerston and nor Lord Bearmscall. Or those the only one who precise the visit of a congruent in his closing hours was Lord Grey. The Duke of Wellington to which all the world was a drill doubtless would love, as a matter of rei-mental dirty, had be not been suidonly taken 1983, and Mr. Bobert Peel may hink a similar ex low. Bittle others, though all save Palmerson and Melbourse and derialmers about the Church through their planes of the distributions at the consolations are consolated as the consolate

-The successor to Lord Beaconstield as leader of the Conservative parts will dominies be the Marquis of Salesiary. In fact as far as bord descending the wishes may be considered to Brancot like a range of Lord Cairn, who is mentioned to opin, would not likely decline the position worself offset of them to rese. Lord Beachington, their Dissain part of the lead of the Lords has intended, they Dissain part of the treatment of the position of the profess the state of the seal of the position. The profess the state of the seal of the position of the profess the state of the seal of the seal of the profess the state of the seal of and has been for some veges in deficie to distribute to be eate to incur the anxieties and responsibilities of ea-sing. Should be unceptable to describe the Pro-consequence Prince Monster one or these decay to the be the curst. Instrument of the test that the extend the last half century. L. r.i. Saint are has been for some time accepted as L. r.i. He are not by T. saint some

-- Prince Roman Sanguezko, who died on the 200 mH, belonged to are of the cool wearthy (a)plies in the a t, and the class is an adversary of the view of estimated them. 18 and 1 Wounded and make a give demined by a court markal to be 1 - of vate in the Russian arroy in Cancasus. seting submirtial the approval to the Thin the latter salied on the more a trace the most distinguished artists in Europe.